

The AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1920. Price \$2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921.



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The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

BUSINESS OFFICE
(Advertising and Circulation)
627 West 43d Street, New York City

EDITORIAL OFFICES
Natl. Hqtrs. Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.
627 W. 43d St., New York City

Owned exclusively by
The American Legion.

Correspondence and
manuscripts pertaining
to Legion activities
should be addressed to
the National Head-
quarters Bureau. All
other communications
should be addressed to
the New York office.

JUNE 15, 1923

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"Go West, Young Man!"

Horace Greeley's Advice Still Holds for the Right Kind

By Wilbur Hall



[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Hall, the author of this article, is a Westerner. He honestly believes that the Far West is just about a block this side of Paradise. But he frankly admits that life out there isn't a bed of roses and that the man who isn't properly prepared to make a livelihood had best stay away. Other articles on other sections of the country will appear in later issues.]

HORACE GREELEY is known variously to fame because he opposed slavery, founded the New York Tribune, ran against Grant for the Presidency, and wrote a scrawl that drove compositors crazy. But probably his chief claim to immortality lies in the fact that he once said to an inquiring soul, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country."

When Greeley gave that advice it was probably the largest mouthful said in those parts in that particular period of time. Tens of thousands took it. We have no record of the extent to



These two cities were made by people who left home and followed the course of the setting sun. The one at the top—Seattle—had a population in 1900 of 80,000. Today it contains nearly 350,000 people. The other, a part of whose main street is shown below, is Salt Lake City which, because of its beauty, its cleanliness and the spirit of its people, may fairly be described as a typical Western city

young man of the present?

In the first place let me confess that I am prejudiced. I be-

lieve, without kidding either myself or you, that anywhere west of the Mississippi and certainly anywhere west of the Rockies is by all odds a better place in which to live and grow and expand and achieve—and succeed—than anywhere east of those boundaries. I believe we average a more wholesome atmosphere, a larger horizon, a saner viewpoint, a kindlier and truer democracy than you will find in the older, more sophisticated, more cynical areas.

Well, look at it. What about it? Is Greeley's advice sound today? What opportunities does the West offer the

This means that, everything else being equal, such as wages, opportunities, ambitions, backgrounds, stamina, you get more out of life and work and play, in my opinion, in the West. It means that, if I had my choice of a forty-dollar-a-week position as a freight clerk, or a ten-dollar-a-week job as a gravedigger, or a ten-thousand-a-year sinecure as a general manager, I should prefer it in Denver rather than in Duluth, in Oakland rather than in Chicago; in Walla Walla rather than in Newark.

Class A, B or C?

SECOND point: I'm addressing myself neither to the capitalist class nor to bounders, slackers and loafers. The first class can take plenty of care of itself. The second class can do as well in one place as another, which is to say not well at all, but very, very badly, and increasingly so as time goes on. I am addressing myself to the man who really wants a job or to start a small business of his own, or to go in on a small business already started, and who really plans to work and can work and will work, and work hard, without any fanciful or picayunish reservations as to the kind or sort of work he will do.

I should like particularly to address myself to the young man with ambition, starch, initiative and high courage who really wants to "go back to the land" and means by that to start in anywhere he can, work twelve hours a day if necessary, learn the agricultural and horticultural methods in use here, and become, in time, a real orchardist, rancher, vineyardist or farmer. Because those are the men most needed in the West today—and hardest to find. In any case the only man I exclude and discriminate against is the fellow who wants a soft snap, an endowment, or room to put up his feet and air his views while the rest of us feed him. Besides and excepting that class I write to every young man who reads these words.

Generally speaking, I think there are more and better opportunities in the West than in the East. Why?

Well, first, because the West is young, virile and growing. Its first stage was the stage of the explorer; then in the 40's, 50's and 60's came the immigrants—the pioneers. Most of the desirable land that was loose was taken up then; comparatively recent developments of water and new agricultural methods have opened millions of acres more, but this, too, has gone about as fast as it was available. After years of slow and painful progress the West took a boom, due, first, to the discovery by people generally that its climate was incomparable, and second to the opening up of tremendous and undreamed of possibilities for exploitation of natural resources. With this boom came the development of large cities; today the West is spotted with villages, towns, and great centers of population, with comparatively small areas of highly

developed land around them, and outside those areas illimitable tracts, mostly privately owned, some of it valueless, but all of it providing room for new workers, men with new ideas, people with imagination, initiative and faith who can find uses for it.

Second, because the West is so big. Take the six New England States and New York, put them in California, and you will have room enough left to add Iowa and half a dozen Pennsylvania counties into the bargain—and they would still rattle around. Oregon and Washington together would accommodate about the same number of square miles of eastern territory, and you could lose Delaware in one of the des-

of the climate or the environment or something that he just itches to put that new idea into effect in southern California. So, whether it is a new street lighting system, or a modern theory of assessing property, or a new way to elect the city council, he makes himself a nuisance until he sells the scheme to Los Angeles—and thus that amazing city is a sort of apotheosis of all the best tried and proved devices of American city government and life.

There you are—and it holds good more or less throughout the West. There isn't a native son half so enthusiastic about California, for example, as the newcomer; he sees possibilities and advantages and natural gifts in the land of his adoption that the home folks would never think of and he is afire with zeal to capitalize on these things immediately.

Fourth, because the West is beginning now to enter on its semi-final stage of development—the stage when it will become much more thickly populated, when all its natural resources will be harnessed and trained to work, and when all its latent possibilities for manufacturing, industry, home-making, agriculture and horticulture and domestic business will be fully organized and utilized. The final stage is in the future—the day when the West, and particularly the Pacific Coast, will have to look beyond its own borders, and when it will turn, as it is beginning slowly to turn now, toward the Orient, the South Seas, and the western shores of Central and South America for a new outlet. Personally I don't think I shall live to see that day, although things happen so fast out here that I may. I believe that it will be fifty years before the Orient, in particular, will be as great a source of income to the Pacific Coast as the old world is to the Atlantic seaboard today, but that time is coming.

Cities That Have Arrived

FIFTH, the urban growth of the West is incredible. Cities have sprung up like magic, and are still springing up, and are going to continue to spring up on every hand, and in every corner of every state, and some of them are going to be big fellows. Tacoma and perhaps Blaine and certainly one of the eastern towns in Washington; Spokane; any two or three towns in Montana; Salt Lake and one other place in Utah; Medford and other towns in Oregon; Santa Rosa, Fresno, Santa Maria and San Jose, just for example, in California; Phoenix and two or three more in Arizona; a dozen towns in the great empire of Texas, certainly including El Paso and Fort Worth—I could name fifty places in the West I happen to know best that will become large centers of population and big depots of commerce in the next twenty or thirty years.

Sixth, because the surface has only just been well scratched in the West. We have ground to till—power to harness,



© Gifford

Portland, Oregon. In 1900 its population was 90,000. Twenty years later it had bounded up to 258,000

erts of Nevada and never find it without a guide. Yet in one broad belt of country that stretches from Canada to Mexico—the States of Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico—there are only some 120,000 more people than inhabit the island of Manhattan alone.

Third, because there seems to me to be a sort of contagious disease of ambition out here that one can no more avoid than he could the mumps and the measles when he was a kid. We are just beginning to find ourselves, and more or less everyone is on his toes to help with the job. A Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce man said to me recently that one reason why his city is so modern and so advanced is that every man who comes there to live brings ideas with him that he has seen worked out practically in his own native habitat, and such is the influence



Gradually the West is subjugating its wild spaces of this kind to thorough irrigation. Some day even this arid stretch of territory—a portion of the Mojave Desert—will be forced to produce, just as was Imperial Valley, in southern California

minerals to find, fish to catch, timber to fell and mill, new industries to develop, new forces to tame and put to work, places for new ideas to be made practical and fruitful, and not enough men and women to do all these things. Not by a long shot.

Greeley didn't say: "Young man, go West and pick yourself out a soft place to light, or gather gold from the streets, or lie down under a tree and let the fruit drop into your gaping mouth." He said: "Go West and grow up with the country!"

And the plain fact is that the country hasn't finished growing, and won't for a hundred years or more—there is still time to come and keep pace with it and benefit as it does grow.

You've all heard of Los Angeles. Because it is the outstanding example of incredible development and growth in the whole West let me tell you a little about it, specifically.

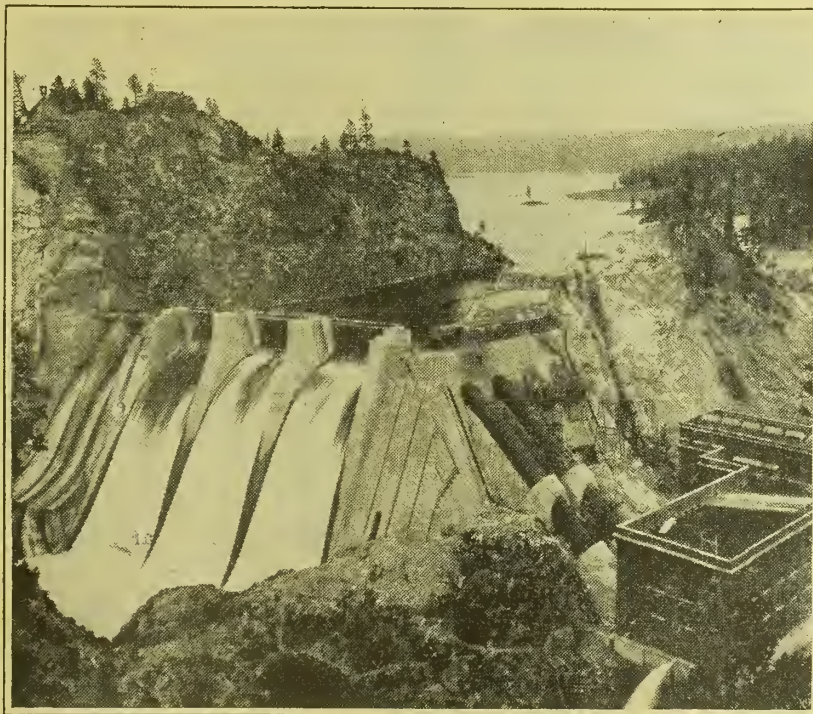
When my family took me there, at the age of six or seven, Los Angeles was a pueblo of 50,000 people largely dominated by the old Mexican spirit of *mañana*—tomorrow. It had a few men of vision and a wonderful climate, especially attractive to those who were used to the other kind, and the men who could see ahead began to capitalize the climate. They wrote a great deal about southern Cali-

fornia that wasn't so, but the strange thing about it is that the biggest whopper they told looks pale and anæmic now beside the truth. A lot of people went to Los Angeles for the climate. They found they couldn't live on it. So they went to work. I don't think any of them starved. I never heard of anyone actually starving in the whole State of California, when you come to that. But they had a hard row to hoe.

Hoeing it, however, sold them more and more to the country, and they be-

came boosters. Oil, minerals, water power, unbelievable agricultural and horticultural possibilities were discovered, and they were immediately capitalized. Later it was found that raw materials, climate, plenty of water power and natural gas, and harbors on the sea were the only things required to make manufacturing possible, and they began to manufacture. I hesitate to estimate now how many different articles of commerce are manufactured in and near Los Angeles, but I would undertake to say that, supposing an enemy invested those seven or eight southern counties of the State and blockaded them absolutely, the million people now resident there would go right on living and thriving and eating three very fair meals a day indefinitely, provided only that they substituted Postum for the w.k. Mocha and Java.

All this time they had an outdoor life that it is impossible to beat anywhere on earth, less than fifty miles between the warmth and ease and relaxing influence of the beach on the one hand and high, pine-covered mountains on the other, and enough homesites, at prices ranging from twenty-five dollars a lot to half a million, to accommodate twenty million people. It was a hard combination to resist, and already some 700,000
(Con. on page 17)



© Asahel Curtis, Seattle

Hydro-electric engineers have been busy for years placing steel and concrete harness of this variety on the powerful streams of the West. This photograph shows Long Lake Dam, the second highest spillway in the world. It is in the Spokane River, Washington

The Plain Man and Politics

THE organization of a political party has often been compared to that of an army. Superficially there is a similarity. The chairman of the national committee may be said to correspond to the commander-in-chief. The members of the national committee, each say with the rank of a general officer, are his staff. The chairmen of the state committees are army or corps commanders. The chairmen of county committees are division commanders, the district leaders brigade or regimental commanders.

You can carry this analogy on to please yourself, for it is not exact. For instance, when you get to the precinct captains, you will find that they combine the functions both of commissioned officers and non-coms. They have both responsibility and authority, and are the underpinning of the machine.

And there are offshoots from the main organization, which might be compared to independent allied armies, such as the national Congressional and senatorial committees.

For the present I will try to present the practical entrance to politics right through the front door of the lower floor. I have showed earlier how a city voter may easily become active through his local club. These are easy of access in every city of any size.

In the country it is practically as easy, but more intimate. The man to see there is the county committeeman, and as a rule everybody in the district knows him, or, at least, if he is any good politically, he knows everybody. A man may live in a city apartment a dozen years and not be known, even though he votes at every election. But you can't hide on a hundred-acre farm or in a town of a few hundred or a few thousand people. By the time you have lived there long enough to be qualified to register you will be known, in some aspect, to the chief local representative of each of the two big organizations, usually the county committeeman.

If you are interested in politics to the point of becoming articulate in any degree it is probable that you will be sought out by one or both of these men, your acquaintance cultivated and your political leanings discovered. If not, he is always easy to find, and he will provide the way. It is then for the voter to determine how far he shall go

II How the Wheels Are Made to Go Round

By Richard Barry



tion. I have known hundreds, I almost wrote thousands of party workers, and I could count on the fingers of my two hands those who subordinated their own personalities and their own interests in an honest effort really to know what the voters they were supposed to represent actually did want, and then effectively to try to get it for them.

The vast majority of party workers quickly come to realize the abysmal apathy of the general public in the sphere of politics. Political progress, as represented in their own prosperity, then seems easy. As soon as you are on the inside it looks like taking candy from a child to exercise political pull. So it is—for awhile.

Therefore the vast majority of party workers become mere pawns in the schemes of those higher up, always with the selfish hope, frequently justified, of some private pap coming their way. Then we are presented with the well-known spectacle of the dominant party machine, whichever it may be, trafficking in the spoils of office without the slightest regard for anything but the rival claims of various workers.

Out of this clash of the practice with the theory of party organization has arisen a large part of the political smoke that has obscured the American horizon for over seventy years, or since 1848, when the first national party organization, as they are now known, came into being.

In every campaign there is a lot of talk of outside issues—financial, economic, foreign relations, whatever it may be—but one issue never changes and never ceases. That is the cry of corruption or of prodigality raised by the party out of power against the party in power. Whenever this cry is justified—and it always is justified to some extent—the basic cause is that the organization party workers followed the practice and not the theory of their calling.

This presentment, however, aims to be descriptive, not didactic. Human nature is as it is, and party organization is a device aimed to prevent the encroachment of the power of an individual or a small group over the rights of all. It may have substituted for an individual or a small group the power of a caste. If so, that caste has the bars down; anyone may qualify for membership. To that extent political life under party organization is more democratic than any other scheme yet devised.

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Despite every effort to destroy the evil, while retaining the good, of party organization, its power still remains and has increased

in politics. Like progress in anything else, progress in politics is achieved by the application of force and industry to native instinct and acquired skill.

These active party workers (committeemen, precinct captains, leaders, and chairmen) must come at all times, or ought to come at all times, in immediate contact with the voters. That is the theory of party organization. It is assumed that they are personally acquainted with a large sphere of voters and are skilled in the art and science of winning votes.

But there's the rub. It is at this particular point that one may digress for a moment to present briefly the entire weakness of party organization, the source of all its corruption and the beginning of its bad name. This is at the very point where should be located its greater strength.

The practice of securing political power is so different from the theory. That's the trouble with party organiza-

Further Memoirs of a Conscientious Shavetail

Up Against the Saxons at Medeah Ferme

THESE Saxons were a different breed of cats. No sooner had dusk fallen than the trees sheltering the First Battalion from the rude glances of the enemy on the hills before them, the very trees which had been counted on for protection, began to spit fire. Before the enterprising young men in faded field gray had been pulled down we'd had more casualties than they'd had.

The men were no sooner getting over their indignation with such unapproved warfare than there was rifle fire from the rear—not much, but enough to stampede them in the dark and make the task of sending out the proper parties of destruction a labor of exasperating delays and slow results. Two young Texan replacements had to be pried apart with a rifle before they could be reassured that each hadn't captured a Heinie red-handed.

Many strange things happened in the darkness of that night. The First Battalion spent an exceedingly nervous evening, and its commander came back three times in one hour for assurance that he was really in support, half a kilometre behind the so-called front line. He was mad because we'd told his first runner that he was in a rest area—and to lie down and go to sleep. He explained that while Regimental Headquarters on the map seemed to be as near Germany as his command, he knew full well no Regimental H. Q. ever got that near anything.

He also explained that he ranked the Adjutant considerably—whereupon, being rather upset myself by the attention of a malicious young 77 overinterested in our welfare, we told him that the Adjutant was empowered to give the necessary orders, that there was no counter-attack contemplated by either army (speaking for both, as adjutants in their wisdom like to do) and that, as we had no reserves, we'd call the Paris gendarmes if he wished. He responded in kind about all gold-brickers, invited us down to the malicious nest of trouble where his troops lay, said he thought we might be interested in the war, and departed sullenly into the darkness.

We had taken Blanc Mont that morning. One battalion had been lost the night before. The French had adopted them, it appeared later, and in the mixup of an attack of which we had had no warning until its very inception, all three battalions had arrived on the objective from different angles, surprised at the meeting, as there had been no liaison or knowledge of the other fellow's whereabouts up to that point. This business of jumping off in the middle of the night undoubtedly saves one's skin, but it causes some mean guessing about the traveling ahead. After we'd got untangled and connected up prop-

erly with the brigade on the left (the whole division was in line) it had come to our attention that a lot of country behind us hadn't been properly mopped up. The First Battalion was rapidly gaining respect for these Saxon lads—quite a different species than the sleepy occupants of the hostile lines across from Marbache, our last tour of duty.

Regimental H. Q. was on the very ridge itself, a bright idea of mine be-

cause it was easy to find in the dark—right enough, that conclusion. The clump of bushes which sheltered the tiny tar-paper shack seemed well known to all the little Krupp red-legs, feverishly atoning for the loss of battery after battery of ugly 77's which lay abandoned all about us. The air was filled with H. E. smoke and chalk dust, and our beautiful hillside was rapidly talking on the aspect of a map of the moon. No fun.



His sole observation after being properly righted was to gasp, "Counter - attack, First Battalion!"

Runners dodging through all this mêlée followed one after another to tell appalling stories about counter-attacks—always about to happen. The two beleaguered battalions on the line were having a nasty time. Saxons infiltrating through the tiny patches of wood would suddenly burst forth with maxims and grenades—and during the occasional lapses of the German drum fire we could hear sharp fighting in the ravines before us. Nasty business, and Murphy, H. Q. sergeant, and I agreed that if we were gold-brickers, as we surely were, we thanked God for it.

More runners, more threatened counter-attacks, and in the midst of it all I flopped down on my face, said all the prayers I could think of and snored unhappily off into oblivion.

(Continued on page 22)

EDITORIAL



For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to Constitution of The American Legion.

For Victory Alone

In all the wars of all time the conscienceless profiteer has put the black blot of greed upon righteous sacrifice and highly purposed conflict. In our fuller understanding of today, in that exalted consciousness that every citizen has his duty to perform and that his means, his honor, and his life are his country's in a time of national peril, in the next war, if conflict ever comes again, we will not alone call to service the youth of the land, which has, in the main, fought all our wars, but we will draft every resource, every activity, all of wealth and make common cause of the nation's preservation.

God grant that no conflict will come again, but if it does it shall be without profit to the non-combatant participants except as they share in the triumphs of the nation.

IN these words, in his Memorial Day address two weeks ago in Arlington National Cemetery, President Harding once more brought clearly and forcibly to public attention a sentiment which formed an important item in his inaugural address of two years before. "There is something inherently wrong," he said on the earlier occasion, "something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy, when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing, or dying for national preservation."

The Fourth National Convention of The American Legion at New Orleans last October drafted a measure which would vest in the Executive, in the event of war, full authority to put into effect just such a scheme of profitless non-combatant participation as Mr. Harding envisages. That measure will come before the next Congress for disposal. Whether or not it becomes law will depend wholly on the extent to which the public consciousness is aroused in the months that intervene before it is introduced. There are, of course, selfish interests which will powerfully oppose such a measure, but they can do nothing unless the great weapon of public apathy is in their hands.

It means much to have the President himself aligned with the Legion on the question—it is, in fact, the President's idea before it is the Legion's. It means much toward arousing the public interest in that question when, speaking but a few feet from the resting place of America's Unknown Soldier, he solemnly reiterates his conception of a profitless war to a nation standing humbled and grateful in the shadow of another day of veneration of her sacrificial dead.

Neighbors

WHAT is the truth about Mexico? Have law and order really been established there? Or does the average foreigner who knows the republic still prefer to use an armored car when he travels below the Rio Grande? Answers to these questions vary somewhat. Some say that President Obregon has made good, others that conditions are still far from ideal in the land that produced Pancho Villa.

Evidently our own Government is convinced that the fighting one-armed chief of the Mexican state has successfully performed his task. Today American and Mexican

commissioners are meeting in Mexico City for the purpose of clearing away, if possible, numerous baffling obstacles to a treaty. Their work is obviously no sinecure. The Mexican government's policy of confiscating oil lands and agricultural properties has been, from the first, extremely displeasing to all foreigners. Likewise the agrarian laws, which have operated in a confiscatory manner, have not proved popular with outsiders. They must be radically modified, and the much discussed question of subsoil rights must be settled. Ever since 1917 all subsoil rights have been vested in the nation, which may transfer them to the owners of the property for a consideration. The article in the Mexican constitution (drawn up during the Carranza regime), which pertains to oil rights, contains a clause which has been interpreted to mean that it has retroactive force, and that those who are oil-land holders may be deprived of rights to oil, even though they were acquired in good faith prior to 1917. This is manifestly unjust. Besides these two problems, the others, among them damage claims amounting to millions of dollars and two minor boundary disputes, appear comparatively insignificant and can, no doubt, be solved without much difficulty by the commissioners.

Our commissioners are Charles Beecher Warren and Judge John Barton Payne. They are wise and tactful men. Mexico must have our co-operation if she is to progress, and this she seems to realize keenly. It seems reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the two neighbor nations will shortly become in fact sister republics, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

A New Recruit in the Profiteer Hunt

BARRING an overturn of its decision by the courts, the claims commission of the United States Shipping Board, in declining to pay a war-contract bonus of \$8,500,000 to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has shown the way to a short-cut in the settling of war contracts which should net the tax-payers of this country many, many millions of dollars. The decision of the claims commission was based on a formal legal opinion that the United States is not liable for the payment of bonuses to contractors as a reward for economies in production, even though a contract may so stipulate. The opinion holds that the contractor is bound in honor and at law to effect all possible economies without additional compensation.

This is good news. The injustice of these bonuses is something this magazine has pointed out time and again in its articles entitled "Who Got the Money?" and "The Profiteer Hunt." Some time ago the War Department contended that such payments were not only unjust but illegal, and in those cases that already have reached the courts the Department of Justice supports this view. Very recently this magazine was impelled to suggest that the Shipping Board could profit by following the lead of the War Department in this matter of payments to contractors. It is gratifying, naturally, to note that this has been done—and in a very important particular.

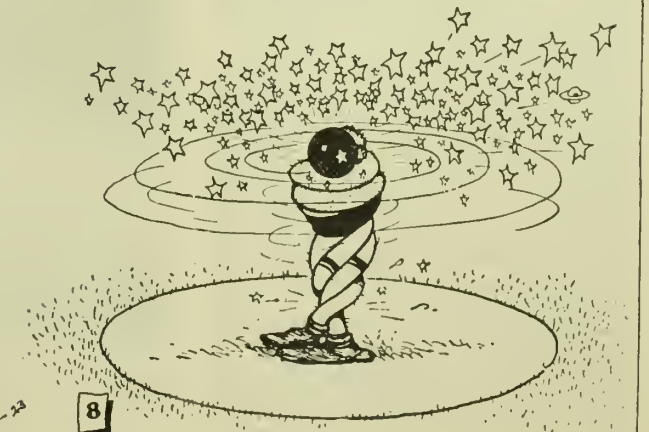
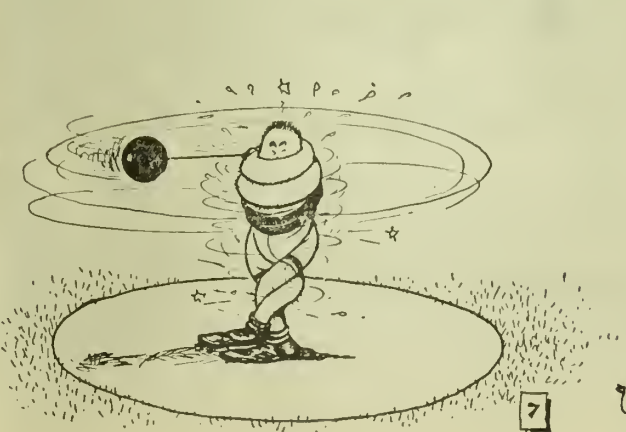
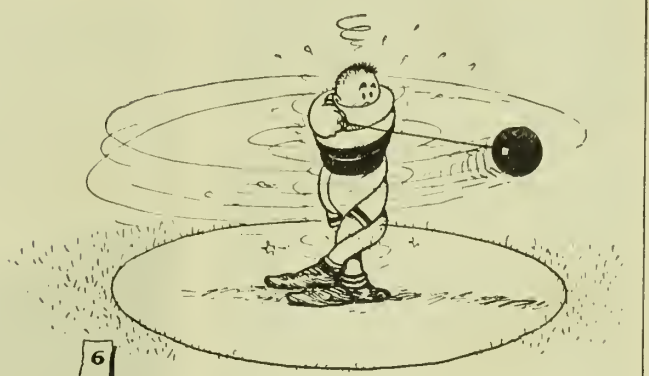
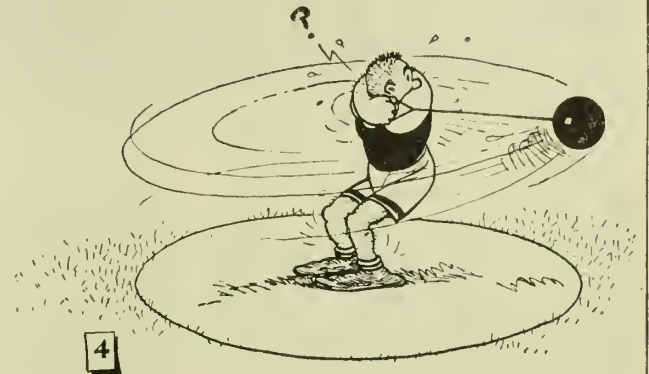
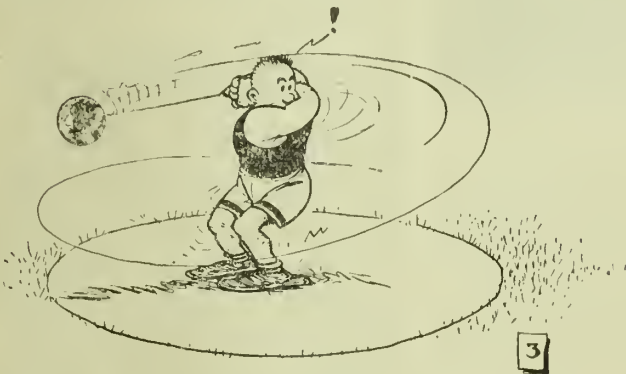
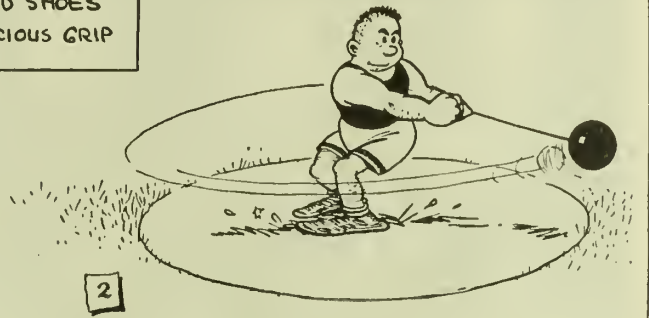
The War Department's situation is more difficult than that of the Shipping Board. The War Department has already settled with its contractors, and has paid out millions of dollars in bonuses in addition to the regular profits. The War Department is reauditing contracts, and where bonuses of this sort have been paid it is demanding that the money be returned. Where equitable settlements by negotiation are impossible the Department is prepared to go into court and sue, as it did in the case of the Lincoln Motor Company, getting an award of \$1,550,000. But the odds are against Uncle Sam in this business, because possession is nine points of the law, and the contractors are the possessors.

Not so with the Shipping Board. In hundreds of cases it has settled, as the War Department has. But many of its largest claims are still to be passed upon. Those that it finds to be unjust it can merely decline to pay. If there have been improper payments in any of the cases already settled the Shipping Board should most certainly emulate the example of the War Department and demand its money back.

Distance : No Feet, No Inches

By Wallgren

WHIRLIGIG OF A
HAMMER THROWER
WITH SPIKED SHOES
AND A TENACIOUS GRIP



Ever Take the Dance Cure? It Works Wonders in This Veterans Bureau Hospital



Members of the Auxiliary help make life enjoyable for these hospitalized buddies at North Little Rock, Arkansas

A MOROSE veteran, strong of body and obviously stamped with a dominant personality, sat in a closed ward in Veterans Bureau Hospital No. 78 at North Little Rock, Arkansas. But his tight compressed lips, his air of depression, betrayed the spell of fear which had made him a slave, a cringing victim of rampant emotions. He would not talk. If he were to speak, he believed, he would become hypnotized.

One night a Red Cross worker led him into a gymnasium where many were dancing. He fixed his gaze upon the feet of the dancers, afraid to raise his eyes lest he be hypnotized. Then, to his astonishment, he saw a pair of feminine feet in front of him and a voice said:

"Come dance with me!"

He forgot his fear momentarily to protest as he found himself drawn out upon the dance floor. He was frightened, but somehow he did not think of the spell of hypnotic eyes. His partner was speaking quietly, reassuringly, "one, two, one, two." And she was telling him how to move his feet. For the first time in months he forgot himself. He had never danced before. For fifteen minutes he followed his guide and after a while the realization came to him that he was talking and no harm had come of it.

This was the beginning of the dancing school started by the hospital committee of M. M. Eberts Unit of The American Legion Auxiliary of Little Rock. A professional dancer was engaged to instruct several groups of patients and the Auxiliary members and welfare workers followed up. In a few weeks eleven disabled men learned to dance and eleven others who once had danced refound themselves in the socializing influence of the ballroom.

Everybody believes that dancing will remain one of the principal aids in reconstructing impaired brain and nerves, along with hydro-therapy and electro-therapy, occupational therapy, the library, truck farming and poultry

raising. These other hospital activities build up the mental faculties, but they seem to fall short in restoring the social structure of the individual. And men, whose mental faculties are impaired, seem particularly to become unsocial, often resenting kindly, sincere efforts of friends who might help them find themselves. It's a strange formula, using the feet to cure the mind, but it works.

Here's a Post That Has Wished Ten Jobs on Itself

CANNON FALLS (Minnesota) Post has pledged itself to do something big for its town each year for the next ten years. Presumably, at the end of that period, the habit of doing big things will be so firmly established that

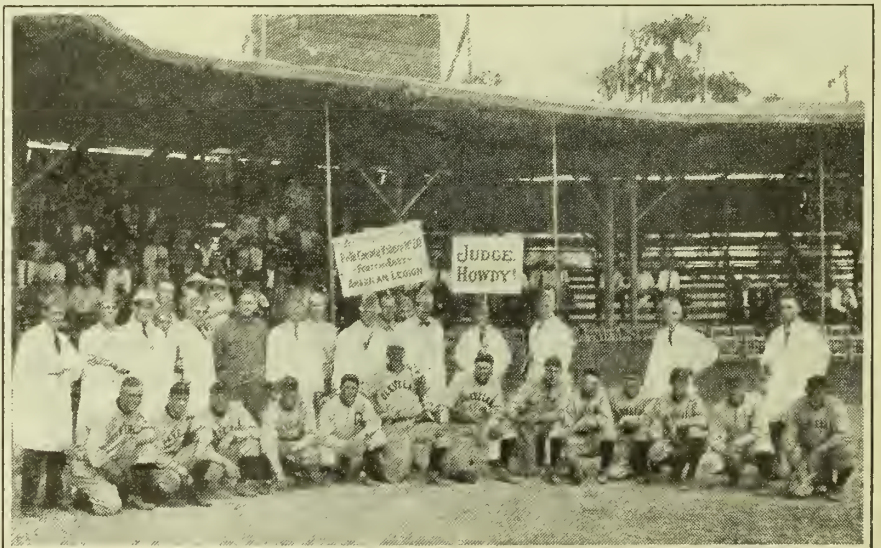
it will keep right on doing them. The post started out last year by laying out a community park and picnic grounds. In doing this it had to overcome some difficulties.

The park was laid out on the banks of the Cannon River, but there was no road leading to it, and it seemed that a road could hardly be made because a ledge of rock barred the direct route. The eighty-six members of the post didn't mind this obstacle at all. They volunteered to spend three days at the task of getting the rock ledge out of the way and clearing the road through to the river. Merchants of the town and citizens generally rallied with the Legionnaires. Everybody came out with picks and shovels, sticks of dynamite were brought up. Motor trucks were driven to the job. All the underbrush was cut away. Trees were cut down and their stumps blasted away. The rock ledge was blown up. At the end of the three days the half-mile road was finished. The total cost had been \$65. Engineers had estimated the cost at almost \$1,000 if labor charges were included.

The Dempsey-Gibbons Bout Will Not Be a Legion Affair

NEITHER The American Legion as a whole nor the Department of Montana is sponsoring the fight between Jack Dempsey and Tom Gibbons to be held at Shelby, Montana, the Fourth of July.

"The American Legion cannot permit its name to be used in connection with a mercenary undertaking of this nature, to be held on a day sacred to the deeds of our forefathers," National Commander Alvin Owsley declared in a recent statement to the press. Seconding this view, C. Thomas Busha, Jr., National Executive Committeeman from Montana, told the committee at its May meeting in Indianapolis that the Montana department was in no way connected with the fight. The department executive committee, he said, had already issued a formal disclaimer of participation. The Legion post at Shelby, Mr. Busha said, had taken a direct share in arranging for the fight.



Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis—under the R in American—attends a 40/8 show given by Polk County Voiture at Lakeland, Florida. The gents in the other uniforms are the Cleveland Indians, in training camp at the time.

It's Never Too Late to Give to the Legion's Overseas Graves Endowment Fund

MEMORIAL DAY is past, but The American Legion's Overseas Graves Endowment Fund goes marching on. The National Treasurer will continue to receive and acknowledge contributions until further notice. As this was written, reports from all parts of the country confirmed earlier expectations that the remaining period of the Legion's effort to raise more than \$100,000—\$200,000, if possible—would bring a gratifying climax. The sales of poppies in Memorial Day week probably will be sufficient alone to raise the fund to the minimum total of \$100,000. Another encouraging feature of the remaining period is that scores of posts which had contributed in the earlier days of the campaign have been sending in additional sums.

Contributions representing amounts raised outside Legion posts by subscription lists are being received by the National Treasurer in increasing numbers. One list received during the last week of May contained the names of fifty contributors, all employees of the Los Angeles County Farm of Hondo, California. Another list represented forty-four employees of the Northern Pacific Railway Freight office at Duluth, Minnesota. Still another substantial contribution was forwarded by employees of the freight claim department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, and from the same place came a donation given by the members of the Dudley Farm Duck Club, which is composed of former service men and is sponsored by Mrs. Catherine Illingworth of Fox Chase. The sum of \$179.50 was given by Carl O. Weaver Post and the citizens of Petoskey, Michigan.

The Sunday School of the First German Baptist Church of Chicago forwarded a contribution representing a collection taken for the fund in honor of a former member of the school who lies buried in France, Corporal Cornelius C. Neufeldt.

The American Legion Graves Endowment Fund will be invested in perpetuity and the income used to provide decorations on each Memorial Day for the graves of 32,000 American soldiers and sailors overseas. The Weekly publishes in every issue a list of contributors who have given one dollar or more to the fund. Names of contributing Legion posts and Auxiliary units are in italics. Checks for the fund should be made payable to the National Treasurer, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana. This week's list:

ALABAMA. BIRMINGHAM: S. B. Blackman, \$1; FAIRHOPE: Anonymous, \$10; SELMA: Auxiliary to Post No. 1, \$5; JACKSON: John Oliver, Jr., Post, \$28.40.
ARIZONA. PHOENIX: Frank Luke, Jr., Post, \$5; RAY: John Pruitt Post, \$5.
ARKANSAS. DEQUEEN: Claude G. Brown, \$1; HAGLER: H. E. Hampton, \$1.
CALIFORNIA. ANAHEIM: Auxiliary to Anaheim Post, \$5; Anaheim Post, \$1; WILLIAMS: Alfred J. Foster Post, \$5; LINDSEY: Long Post, \$13.25; MOUNTAIN VIEW: Leon Robert Post, \$20; COLFAX: Colfax Post, \$5; CRESCENT CITY: Del Norte Post, \$15; ALBERT RAPP, \$1; M. R. Williamson, \$1; CLAUDE BENTLEY, \$1; MARYVILLE: Mrs. J. E. Cramie, \$5; REDLANDS: Redlands Post, \$10; LOS ANGELES: Anonymous, \$3; employees, Los Angeles County Farm, \$44; C. W. Billings, \$1; Los Angeles Post, \$50; STEWART H. PATTON, \$1; Frank P. Doherty, \$5; E. Clibborn, \$1; Lydia Schkade, \$1; 40 and 8, \$25; PASADENA: Allan Lorraine, \$2; WINTERS: Winters Post, \$10; OAKLAND: Tina Lager, \$2; ROY BARNEY, \$1; Ernest Cover, \$1; E. A. Sharpe, \$1; GEORGE KESSLER, \$1; Mrs. Anna Jagger, \$5; Samuel E. Vanancey, \$2; WILLIAM B. COUSINS, \$2; Mrs. Ada H. Jones, \$2; Nick Anderson, \$2; Overseas Nurse, \$2.50; Mrs. M. E. Lane, \$2; Mrs. Lou Beaman, \$1; Louis J. Folkerts, \$1; WILLITS: Willits Post, \$15; SAN FRANCISCO: D. C. McGarney, \$5; BENICIA: A. R. Johnson, \$5; ANDERSON: E. E. Russell, \$2; SOLDIERS HOME: Harriet J. Dodson, \$2; LODI: A. R. Stephen, \$5.
COLORADO. GRAND JUNCTION: Robbins-McMullen Post,

Graves Fund Total

To May 25th - - - \$59,848.17

Eight days to June 2d 25,891.97

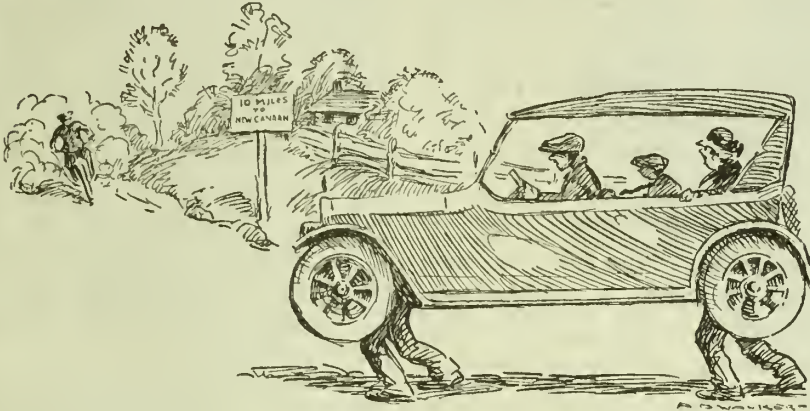
Total to June 2d - - - \$85,740.14

\$29.06; GUNNISON: Auxiliary to Bruce-Freew Post, \$31; GREELY: Victor Candlin Post, \$33; SHERIDAN LAKE: Robert L. Maroff Post, \$5; PUEBLO: Felix Pogiano, \$1; WALSHBURG: D. B. Summers and brother, \$10; MANITOU: Eber Ducho Post, \$25; GOLDEN: Jefferson County Post, \$5; YUMA: Post Mowry Post, \$5; MESITA: Claude B. Smith Post, \$5; CRAIG: Moffat County Post, \$1; PADONIA: Ralph Wilson Post, \$6; Dr. W. L. Mitchell, \$5; Omar Wilson, \$5.
CONNECTICUT. WETHERSFIELD: Russel K. Bourde, D. S. C., Post, \$10; NEW LONDON: John Coleman Prince Post, \$25; ANSONIA: Solindo Firti, \$2; STONINGTON: James W. Harvey Post, \$5; MILFORD: Milford Post, \$11; FAIRFIELD: George A. Smith Post, \$10; CLINTON: Howard G. Hillard Post, \$10; Alice B. White, \$1; Mary A. W. Higgins, \$5; NAUGATUCK: Charles S. Phinney, \$1; HARTFORD: Frederick R. Starr, \$3; DANIELSON: L. J. L'Homme Post, \$10; GREENWICH: Greenwich Post, \$10; Mrs. Margaret Sealey Ladd, \$25; BRANFORD: A. A. Nickelson, \$2; NEW HAVEN: Johnson-Frederickson Post, \$5; BRIDGEPORT: Fairfield County Organization, \$25; WINDSOR LOCKS: Barry-Poulter Post, \$5; PLAINVILLE: Brock Barnes Post, \$10; Auxiliary to Brock Barnes Post, \$5; F. C. Beaulieu, \$1; C. A. Bedford, \$1; F. L. Benson, \$1; Alphonse Borden, \$1; E. T. Brastow, \$1; GEORGETOWN: \$1; Fred Callen, \$2; E. T. Carter, \$1; C. R. Clark, \$1; D. M. Collins, \$1; Charles McCall, \$1; Joseph McKernan, \$1; Joseph Neri, \$1; Charles Norton, \$1; B. H. Phelps, \$1; R. L. Seymour, \$1; James Simpson, \$1; George R. Skinner, \$1; Mike Terrin, \$1; Frank P. Usher, \$1; Frank Wheeler, \$1; A. H. Conelli, \$1; Charles F. Conlon, \$1; W. S. Eaton, \$1; Mrs. H. A. Fisher, \$1; Lawrence H. Fort, \$1; S. S. Gwillim, \$1; Mrs. Leahy, \$1; W. J. Hemmingsway, \$1; Hird and Murphy, \$2; Edwin Hills, \$1; Garfield Jones, \$1; John Lamb, \$1; J. T. McCarthy, \$1; A. A. MacLeod, \$1; C. H. Newton, \$1; John Pettinato, \$1; T. P. Prior, \$1; C. Russell Sherman, \$1; J. G. Simpson, \$1; R. D. Smith, \$1; J. H. Trumbull, \$1; RIDGEFIELD: C. E. Soden, \$2; BERLIN: Bolton Kasica Post, \$5.
DELAWARE. WILMINGTON: Department of Delaware, \$36.
FLORIDA. EUSTIS: Ernest Westbrook Post, \$10; LAKE CITY: Columbia County Post, \$10.
GEORGIA. ATLANTA: Atlanta Post, \$10; Dr. T. Blake Armstrong, \$1; Henry Thomas Ross Post, \$40; ATHENS: H. C. Kytte, \$1; AUGUSTA: Louis L. Bolley Post, \$36; WASHINGTON: Jerome A. Wooten Post, \$14.10; Mary Taber, \$10; Mrs. L. McNeill, \$5; SAVANNAH: Chatham Post, \$30; MONTICELLO: Mary-McDonald Post, \$17.10; METTER: Chandler County Post, \$8.70; STATESBORO: Dexter Allen Post, \$4.80.
HAWAII. HONOLULU: Honolulu Post, \$85.05; KAUAI: Kauai Post, \$10; HILO: Vera Martson Rush, \$5.
IDAHO. SANDPIT: William D. Martin Post, \$10; JACK GARDNER, \$5; Mrs. C. Olson, \$1; W. C. Mothers, \$5.10; contributions to BOXER: \$14.90; ARCO: Grover Williams Post, \$5; GEORGETOWN: \$5; ZOLLNER Post, \$10; WEISER: Anonymous, \$2; BOISE: Edward A. Swift, \$1; John Regan Post, \$5; SHELLEY: Auxiliary Post 93, \$3; TWIN FALLS: American Legion Auxiliary, \$8.
ILLINOIS. MDLINE: H. E. Godelm, \$5; JACKSONVILLE: Mrs. Emma W. Bland, \$3; JACKSONVILLE Post, \$32; HANOVER: S. C. Post, \$20; BELLEVILLE: Charles A. Dwyer, \$5; DECATUR: Castle Williams Post, \$12.50; MOMENCE: Momence-Garner Post, \$10; HINDSdale: Auxiliary to Post 250, \$25; CANTON: Reuben Bobo, \$2; AUDREA: Waubensee Lodge, 1, O. O. F., \$5; ORION: Orion Post, \$5; JOLIET: G. F. Wolf, \$1; ROCK ISLAND: Colonel Brackett Circle of G. A. R., \$5; BRADFORD: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wright, \$10; MOUNDVIEW: Minnie F. Shields, WOODSEN: James Raymond, \$2; BAZER Post, \$2; WOODSTOCK: Peter Unionum Post, \$10; CLAREMONT: James Welker, \$1; CHICAGO: West Post, \$10; Anne Chandler, \$5; Square Post, \$15; Marshall Field and Company Post, \$15; M. T. Whitmore, \$1; Harold A. Lutterloh, \$1; Sunday School Class of First Baptist Church, \$2.50.
INDIANA. LINTON: Elmer W. Sherwood, \$5; SHELBYVILLE: Victory Post, \$12.50; ROCKVILLE: Fellers Post Auxiliary, \$5; LAWRENCE: Dottie McAllister Post, \$7, \$5; WORTHINGTON: Beshaw Roth Post and Auxiliary, \$32.50; WASH: Thomas Stinson Post, \$35.20; NORTH WEBSTER: Bernard Brecks Post, \$5; TERRE HAUTE: Fort Harrison Post Auxiliary, \$5; DUBOIS: Citizens of Dubois, \$18.75; OXFORD: Lindley Hancock Post, \$5; R. L. Cheak, \$1; BICKNELL: Hiram L. Page, \$1; MICHIGAN CITY: John Franklin Miller Post, \$10; SOUTH BEND: W. A. Ware, \$5; MADISON: Auxiliary to Jefferson Post, \$5; THORNTON: Auxiliary to Thornton Post, \$4.40; MITCHELL: C. G. Martin Post, \$10; NAPPANEE: Nappanee Post, \$10; LIGNIER: Lignier Post, \$15; GREENCASTLE: Greencastle Post, \$28.30; MONTICELLO: Auxiliary to Thornton Williams Post, \$5; PRINCETON: Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Kolb, \$2; CLINTON: Clinton Post, \$29.60; WABASH: Auxiliary to Thomas Stinson Post, \$36.40; Mr. and Mrs. Neil Lumare and family, \$5; WABASH: Edgar Post, \$7; CONSERVATION: Reginald Fisher Post, \$5; NEW CASTLE: Auxiliary to Howard Smith Post, \$5; MARIION: Auxiliary to Byron Thornburg Post, \$5; PERU: Glen Owens Post, \$37.40; INDIANAPOLIS: Auxiliary to Hilton U. Brown, Jr., Post, \$10; DANA: Mrs. Samuel Blythe, \$5.
IOWA. CEDAR RAPIDS: Bill Wage, \$1; SIOUX CITY: Edward H. Monahan Post, \$100; FAYETTE: Auxiliary to Post 339, \$3; WINTERSET: Long Dodge, \$2; W. Atkins, \$2; Harry H. Smith, \$1.50; Maude Whedon Smith, \$1; Lethrop Smith, \$1; Ruth Jordan, \$1; Ray Brock, \$1; M. S. Cregar, \$1; L. E. Shutt, \$1; C. E. Null, \$1; E. Pritchard, \$1; Mrs. C. L. Wilson, \$1; Green-Regers Post, \$10.51; OTTUMWA: Younkun Brothers, \$10; Rainbow Circle, \$3; Mrs. W. K. Williamson, \$1; W. A. McClure, \$1; Walter Morrison, \$1; Des Moines: Argonne Post, \$100; Dr. C. L. Sloan, \$10; GLADBRIDGE: Post 127, \$25; NEW HALL: Post 167, \$5; KELLERTON: Post 374, \$5; ATKINS: Post 217, \$25; COLI: Post 39, \$5; AUBURN: Post 287, \$5; OSKALOUSA: Post 34, \$35.70; DUNCUMBE: Post 491, \$5; LAWLER: Post 279, \$5; ELK HORN: Post 322, \$10; EVERLY: Post 414, \$5; CASEY: Post 359, \$5; BOVDEN: Post 472, \$5; ARK-

STRONG: Post 159, \$5; DEXTER: Post 419, \$10; VAIL: Post 65, \$10; SANBORN: Post 314, \$5; MYSTIC: Post 340, \$5; KALONA: Post 293, \$5; CUMINGS: Post 562, \$10; STANWORTH: Post 148, \$5; MILLERTON: Post 558, \$5; WESLEY: Post 428, \$5; BRUTE: Post 315, \$5.50; STANTON: Post 406, \$5; CRYSTAL LAKE: Post 409, \$5; THOMPSON: Post 216, \$5; FONTANILLE: Post 247, \$5; SIOUX CENTER: Post 199, \$10; DIKE: Post 471.85; KNOXVILLE: Post 168, \$25; SUTHERLAND: Post 152, \$5; BURLINGTON: Post 52, \$25; DEBORAH: Post 163, \$10; TEMPLETON: Post 536, \$5; ACKLEY: Post 252, \$10; HARPEY: Post 126, \$5; ROCKFORD: Post 16, \$5; LAKE MILLS: Post 235, \$5; CORWITT: Post 229, \$5; MANNING: Post 22, \$5; WATERLOO: Post 138, \$10; LAKE CITY: Post 31, \$5; CLINTON: Post 190, \$50; G. W. 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Just to illustrate how the average motorist would like to look when meeting a motor-cycle cop.

One Better

Minneapolis and St. Paul are still at it. Something must be done about those two towns. This one comes from St. Paul.

A Minneapolis man drifted into the sister city, looked superciliously at a fruiterer's display, picked up a big melon and asked with a sneer:

"Is this the largest apple you have in St. Paul?"

"Hey!" bellowed the proprietor. "Put that grape down!"

Fired

An employer, noted for his energy and lack of tolerance for loafing in any form, visited his stock room and found a boy leaning idly against a packing case, whistling cheerily and with nothing at all on his mind. The chief stopped and stared. Such a thing was unheard of in his establishment.

"How much are you getting a week?" he demanded, with characteristic abruptness.

"Twelve dollars."

"Here's your twelve. Now, get out. You're through."

As the boy philosophically pocketed the money and departed, the boss turned to the chief clerk and demanded:

"Since when has that fellow been with us?"

"Never that I know of," was the response. "He just brought over a note for us from Binx & Jinx."

Stretcher Squad, 'Ten-SHUN!

Well-meaning Parson (at hospital): "Er—were you—er—collected in battle?"

Helpless but Cheerful Vet: "No, sir. Afterward."

Word of an Authority

Orator: "And what would we do with-out women? Answer me that!"

Meek Little Voice (property of Mr. Peckmoore): "As we pleased."

The Test

Rub: "Was the President's message to Congress a success?"

Dub: "Oh, absolutely. Both Houses are mad."

Unofficial Medical Guide

SLEEPING SICKNESS: A disease which prevents the patient's arising for reveille, but never interferes with his being at the head of the mess line. Warming the soles of the feet by a vigorous application of a gun butt in the hands of a newly-fledged corporal is

recommended. Sleeping sickness is usually an aggravated stage of the hookworm, germs of which are found in every normal buck. When the disease becomes so active, however, that the patient cares for nothing but bunk fatigue, a tonic in the form of a bayonet point will be found very effective.

The Tapeline of Courage

The days of the draft are long passed and gone, but once in a while up bobs a story concerning them that justifies its existence. One mother, writing to the judge advocate's office, explained that her son was a designer of women's cloaks and suits and, as such, indispensable to civilian life, and then concluded her plea for his exemption with these words:

"Furthermore, I cannot see how he could be of any real value at the front. He weighs only 105 pounds, he is five feet seven inches tall, his bust measurement is only thirty-two, and he positively shudders at the thought of war."

Parley Voo?

The geography teacher was conducting an oral examination.

"And what is Armentières noted for?" she asked.

"Its mademoiselle," promptly replied the son of the Old Man.

Fine Business

Spark: "How much does it cost you to run your car?"

Plugg: "Oh, my garage and the police split a hundred about fifty-fifty."

His Prize

An old farmer, living near an aviation training camp, was sitting on a log enjoying his pipe when suddenly there was a roar and burst of flame and smoke overhead, and a plane crashed into the tree and hung suspended from the branches.

"Hey!" ejaculated the old man querulously. "What's the matter? What did ye come down on my farm for?"

A stifled groan came from the wreckage and finally the airman painfully emerged.

"See that nice big red apple?" he said, pointing into the tree. "That's what I came down for."

Hail!

Some of those American soldiers who stopped off in England for a time were so exuberant in spirits that they refused to have them dampened even by the well known and much advertised foggy weather. The colonel of a regiment, making a

night tour of a certain camp, was challenged by a sentry who had been standing for hours in a driving rain.

"Who goes there?" demanded the guard.

"Friend," replied the colonel.

"Welcome to our mist," said the sentry.

As Is Said

Tramp: "I wouldn't be beggin' to-day, lady, but I was always lucky in love."

Lady: "But how did that make you poor?"

Tramp: "It made me unlucky wit' dice."

Professional Jealousy

Devil: "Here, here! What's all that fuss about over there?"

Chief Demon: "Baron Munchausen and Ananias have just lynched that press agent from Hollywood."

All in the Day's Work

A stately, attractive blonde left New York to take a position as stenographer with a dignified Bostonian of Pilgrim descent. Arriving at the office on her first morning, she went directly to her employer's desk.

"I suppose you begin the day here the same as they do in New York?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," replied her employer, without glancing up from his desk.

"Well, hurry up and kiss me, then," was the startling rejoinder. "I want to get to work."

Too Late

"One should always decide which side is right before he proceeds," advised the philosophical friend.

"But, bedad," objected Murphy, "the fight might be over by that time."

Our Own Correspondence Course

(Qualifications for a Corporation Director)

Ability to:

Tell the story about Pat and Mike.

Look profound.

Master technique of keeping feet gracefully on mahogany table.

Smoke long, black cigars.

Ask no questions.

Tell the one about the traveling salesman in the country hotel.

Smile at the stenographers.

Pass the buck.

Stare at the ceiling.

Wear spats.

Declare dividends.

The Testimonial That Was Never Used

"Well, sir," asked the typewriter agent of an old customer, "how do you like your L. C. Remingwood?"

"It's wonderful!" was the enthusiastic reply.

"Would you mind writing us a testimonial?"

"Certainly not," said the proud owner, and dashed off the following:

"Aafted using these atypewriter fro three month an d Over/ i unhesitatinhthatngl y pronounce it tobe al adn moor than the M anufacturs cliam? for It. Durinb the tim e in mmy possesssion is\$ thre moyths i t hass mor e th an payed for itse*f id the savink ofF tim e ane laborr."

Of All Things!

"You've got to hand it to me," said the highwayman, as he held up his victim.

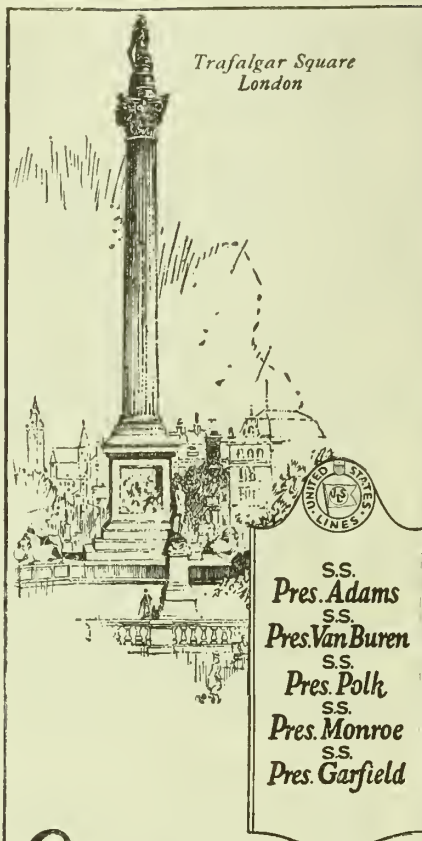
Ah, ha! Fooled You!

Federal Clerk: "Who was the first President of the United States?"

Citizenship Applicant: "Christopher Columbus."

F. C.: "I didn't ask you who discovered America."

C. A.: "Well, I no said Georga da Wash, ain't it?"



Each Wednesday to London

ONE of the five famous "cabin" ships of the United States Lines sails to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London each Wednesday from New York. You can count on the regularity of these sailings just as a commuter does his trains. In fact, with a rate as low as \$120 to London for cabin passage on these unusually comfortable ships, commuting to Europe is almost a possibility. Send the blank below today for full information.

Passage may be had on first class ships up to \$2200. A first class ship sails every Saturday from New York.

INFORMATION BLANK To U. S. Shipping Board

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Please send without obligation the literature describing this service. I am considering a trip to Europe ☐ to The Orient ☐ to South America ☐.

My Name _____

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UNITED STATES LINES
45 Broadway, New York City
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Final Awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor for Valor in the World War

FOUR of the men whose names appear on the roll of the final ten awards of the Congressional Medal of Honor for valorous achievement above and beyond the call of duty in the World War were killed or fatally wounded in the performance of the act which won them the highest honor for bravery which this republic can bestow. These ten awards are the last that will be made for acts of heroism in the World War. The ten citations awarding the medals are given herewith, followed by a table showing all awards of all American decorations for bravery or conspicuous service during the war:

ALBERT E. BAESEL, second lieutenant, 148th Infantry, 37th Division. Near Ivoiry, France, September 27, 1918, upon learning that a squad leader of his platoon had been severely wounded while attempting to capture an enemy machine-gun nest about 200 yards in advance of the assault line and somewhat to the right, Lieutenant Baesel requested permission to go to the rescue of the wounded corporal. After thrice repeating his request and permission having been reluctantly given, due to the heavy artillery, rifle, and machine-gun fire and heavy deluge of gas in which the company was at the time, accompanied by a volunteer, he worked his way forward, and in spite of a heavy direct machine-gun fire succeeded in reaching the wounded man, whom he just succeeded in placing upon his shoulders when both were instantly killed. Mrs. Albert E. Baesel, wife, Lagrange, Ohio.

ERWIN R. BLECKLEY, second lieutenant, 130th Field Artillery, observer, 50th Aero Squadron, Air Service. Near Binarville, France, October 6, 1918, Lieutenant Bleckley, with his pilot, First Lieut. Harold E. Goettler, Air Service, left the airdrome late in the afternoon on their second trip to drop supplies to a battalion of the 77th Division which had been cut off by the enemy in the Argonne Forest. Having been subjected on the first trip to violent fire from the enemy, they attempted on the second trip to come still lower in order to get the packages even more precisely on the designated spot. In the course of his mission the plane was brought down by enemy rifle and machine-gun fire from the ground, resulting in fatal wounds to Lieutenant Bleckley, who died before he could be taken to a hospital. In attempting and performing this mission Lieutenant Bleckley showed the highest possible contempt of personal danger, devotion to duty, courage and valor. E. E. Bleckley, father, Wichita, Kans.

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, colonel, 165th Infantry, 42d Division. Near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, October 14-15, 1918, Colonel Donovan personally led the assaulting wave in an attack upon a very strongly organized position, and when our troops were suffering heavy casualties he encouraged all near him by his example, moving among his men in exposed positions, reorganizing decimated platoons and accompanying them forward in attacks. When he was wounded by a machine-gun bullet, he refused to be evacuated and continued with his unit until it withdrew to a less exposed position. Residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

PARKER G. DUNN, private, Company A, 312th Infantry, 78th Division. Near Grand-Pré, France, October 23, 1918, when his battalion commander found it necessary to send a message to a company in the attacking line and hesitated to order a runner to make the trip because of the extreme danger involved, Private Dunn, a member of the Intelligence Section, volunteered for the mission. After advancing but a short distance across a field swept by artillery and machine-gun fire, he was wounded, but continued on and was wounded a second time. Still undaunted, he persistently attempted to carry out his mission until he was killed by a machine-gun bullet before reaching the advance line. James C. Dunn, father, Albany, N. Y.

MICHAEL A. DONALDSON, sergeant, Company I, 165th Infantry, 42d Division. At Sommerance, Landres-et-St. Georges road, France, October 14, 1918, the advance of his regiment having been checked by intense machine-gun fire of the enemy, who were entrenched on the crest of a hill before Landres-et-St. Georges, his company retired to a sunken road to reorganize their position, leaving several of their number wounded near the enemy lines. Of his own volition in broad daylight and under direct observation of the enemy and with utter disregard for his own safety he advanced to the crest of the hill, rescued one of his wounded comrades, and returned under withering fire to his own lines, repeating his splendidly heroic act until he had brought in all the men, six in number. Residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

DANIEL R. EDWARDS, private first class, Company C, 3d M. G. Bn., 1st Division. Near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918, reporting for duty from hospital, where he had been for several weeks under treatment for numerous and serious wounds, and, although suffering intense pain from a shattered arm, he crawled alone into an empty trench for the purpose of capturing or killing enemy soldiers known to be concealed therein. He killed four of the men and took the remaining four men prisoners; while conducting them to the rear one of the enemy was killed by a high explosive enemy shell which also completely shattered one of Private Edwards' legs, causing him to be immediately evacuated to the hospital. The bravery of Private Edwards, now a tradition in his battalion because of his previous gallant acts, again caused the morale of his comrades to be raised to a high pitch.

HAROLD ERNEST GOETTLER, first lieutenant, pilot, 50th Aero Squadron, Air Service. Near Binarville, France, October 6, 1918, Lieutenant Goettler, with his observer, Second Lieut. Erwin R. Bleckley, 130th Field Artillery, left the airdrome late in the afternoon on their second trip to drop supplies to a battalion of the 77th Division which had been cut off by the enemy in the Argonne Forest. Having been subjected on the first trip to violent fire from the enemy, they attempted on the second trip to come still lower in order to get the packages even more precisely on the designated spot. In the course of this mission the plane was brought

down by enemy rifle and machine-gun fire from the ground, resulting in the instant death of Lieutenant Goettler. Mrs. Gertrude Goettler, mother, 50 Williams Street, Brookline, Mass.

STERLING MORELOCK, private, Company M, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Near Exermont, France, October 4, 1918, while his company was being held up by heavy enemy fire, Private Morelock, with three other men who were acting as runners at company headquarters, voluntarily led them as a patrol in advance of his company's front line through an intense rifle, artillery and machine-gun fire and penetrated a woods which formed the German front line. Encountering a series of five hostile machine-gun nests, containing from one to five machine guns each, with his patrol he cleaned them all out, gained and held complete mastery of the situation until the arrival of his company commander with reinforcements, even though his entire party had become casualties. He rendered first aid to the injured and evacuated them by using as stretcher bearers ten German prisoners whom he had captured. Soon thereafter his company commander was wounded and while dressing his wound Private Morelock was very severely wounded. Residence, Oquawka, Ill.

DWITE H. SCHAFFNER, first lieutenant. Near Boureuilles, France, September 28, 1918, when in command of Company K, 306th Infantry, 77th Division, he led his men in an attack on St. Hubert's Pavillion through terrific enemy machine-gun, rifle and artillery fire and drove the enemy from a strongly-held entrenched position after hand-to-hand fighting. His bravery and contempt for danger inspired his men, enabling them to hold fast in the face of three determined enemy counter-attacks. His company's position exposed to enemy fire from both flanks, he made three efforts to locate an enemy machine-gun which had caused heavy casualties in his company. On his third reconnaissance he discovered the gun position and personally silenced the gun, killing or wounding the crew thereof. The third counter-attack made by the enemy was initiated by the appearance of a small detachment advancing well in advance of the enemy attacking wave, calling as they advanced, "Kamerad." When almost within reach of the American front line the enemy attacking wave behind them appeared, attacking vigorously with pistols, rifles and hand grenades, causing heavy casualties in the American platoon holding the advanced position. Lieutenant Schaffner mounted the parapet of the trench and used his pistol and grenades with great gallantry and effect, killing a number of enemy soldiers, finally reaching the enemy officer leading the attacking forces, a captain, shooting and mortally wounding the latter with his pistol, and dragging the captured officer back to the company's trench, securing from him valuable information as to the enemy's strength and position. The information so secured enabled Lieutenant Schaffner to maintain for five hours the advanced position of his company despite the fact that it was surrounded on three sides by strong enemy forces. Residence, Falls Creek, Pa.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, major, 110th Infantry, 28th Division. Near Apremont, France, October 1, 1918, counter-attacked by two regiments of the enemy,

10-Day Tube Free



What Men Use To get those glistening teeth

Note how many men and women show white teeth nowadays.

They are proud to show them when they smile—because they are attractive.

There is a new way of teeth cleaning which millions now employ. It means whiter, safer, cleaner teeth.

Men who want good teeth should use it. Make this free test and see just what it does.

It removes film

You can feel on your teeth a viscous film. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. Food stains, etc., discolor it. Then it forms dingy coats. Tartar is based on film.

That's why teeth look cloudy.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it, and they cause many troubles.

That's how teeth are ruined.

You must do this

Old ways of brushing do not end that film. Some always remains to threaten serious damage night and day.

So dental science sought a film combatant, and two methods were discovered. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it.

Experts proved those ways effective. Then dentists everywhere began to advise their use.

Pepsodent
PAT. OFF.
REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

A new-type tooth paste was created, based on modern research. The name is Pepsodent. Those two great film combatants were embodied in it, for daily application.

Now careful people of some fifty nations use this new way to clean teeth.

Fights acid too

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

Pepsodent multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those are Nature's great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. Every use of Pepsodent gives them manifold effect.

The new-day way

Pepsodent is the tooth paste of today. Millions already use it. All careful people will adopt it

when they know its benefits.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Then you will realize what this method means to you, now and in the future. Cut out the coupon now.

Avoid Harmful Grit

Pepsodent curdles the film and removes it without harmful scouring. Its polishing agent is far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

10-Day Tube Free ¹⁰⁹⁵

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 54, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

The dread Pyorrhea begins with bleeding gums

PYORRHEA'S infecting germs cause many ills. Medical science has proved this.

Many diseased conditions are now known often to be the result of Pyorrhea germs that breed in pockets about the teeth. Rheumatism, anaemia, nervous disorders and other diseases have been traced in many cases to this Pyorrhea infection.

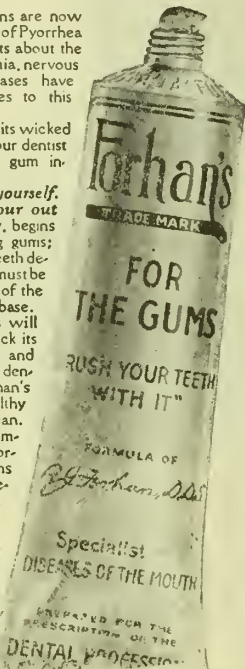
Don't let Pyorrhea work its wicked will on your body. Visit your dentist frequently for teeth and gum inspection.

And watch your gums yourself. Pyorrhea, which afflicts four out of five people over forty, begins with tender and bleeding gums; then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisons generated at their base.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy—the teeth white and clean. Start using it today. If gum-shrinkage has set in use Forhan's according to directions and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in U. S. and Canada.

Formula of
R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
FORHAN CO.
New York
Forhan's, Ltd.
Montreal



Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

Smile, Boys, Smile!!

What's the use of worrying about that next notice for your post meeting, dance, parade or picnic? The Post Printing Service has a selection of illustrated postal cards that get action. Ask for Circular No. 2.

A flock of illustrations in Circular No. 1 will give you some cheerful ideas for your printed work.

The Coupon Brings the Big Ideas!

Post Printing Service,
627 West 43rd St., New York.
Send circular 1 ☐; 2 ☐.

Name.....
Address.....

Know Any Real Boys?

Then tell them of the Cash Money and Baseball equipment they can earn by forming a Spartanaire Club to take the Legion message into every home in your community.

Get a Spartanaire Club started among the boys in your community now. You have no responsibility, they run their own Club to suit themselves.

Just tell them to write us for the booklet, "The Story of the Spartanaire."

The American Legion Weekly
627 West 43d Street, New York

Major (later Lt. Col.) Thompson encouraged his battalion in the front line by constantly braving the hazardous fire of machine guns and artillery. His courage was mainly responsible for the heavy repulse of the enemy. Later in the action, when the advance of his assaulting companies was held up by fire from a hostile machine-gun nest and all but one of the six assaulting tanks were disabled, Major Thompson rushed forward on foot three separate times in advance of the assaulting line, under heavy machine-gun and anti-tank-gun fire, and led the one remaining tank to within a few yards of the enemy machine-gun nest which succeeded in reducing it, thereby making it possible for the infantry to advance. Residence, Beaver Falls, Pa.

The following table of American decorations conferred for World War service is official, but subject to slight correction:

Army		Medal of Honor	D.S.C.	Oak-leaf cluster	D.S.M.
Divisions					
1st	4	551	9	23	
2d	7	701	12	22	
3d	2	413	2	17	
4th		176	1	14	
5th	2	205		6	
6th		13		1	
10th				1	
18th		1			
26th	2	310	6	11	
27th	6	203	3	20	
28th	2	172	4	13	
29th	3	156		14	
30th	12	316		43	
31st				1	
32d		261		13	
33d	9	210		13	
35th	2	94	1	4	
36th	2	31		5	
37th	1	70		7	
40th		4		3	
41st		4			
42d	5	259	3	13	
76th				2	
77th	8	226	3	4	
78th	2	121		14	
79th		96		4	
80th		55		13	
81st		24		6	
82d	2	103	1	7	
83d		14		2	
85th		23		2	
88th				1	
89th	9	147	1	10	
90th		101		7	
91st	4	155	1	8	
92d		22		2	
93d	1	73		1	
Unknown Soldier	1	1			

Total to Divisions.. 86 5,401 47 310

G.H.Q., A.E.F.....	30
1st Army Hq.....	38
2d Army Hq.....	1
3d Army Hq.....	2
1st Corps Hq.....	4
2d Corps Hq.....	11
3d Corps Hq.....	4
4th Corps Hq.....	4
5th Corps Hq.....	8

Total to G.H.Q., Armies Hq. and Corps Hq..... 102

	Medal of Honor	D.S.C.	Oak-leaf cluster	D.S.M.
Adj. Gen.'s Dept.....				21
Air Service.....	3	246	53	16
Anti-Aircraft M. G. Bns.....		4		
Army Transport Service.....		1		
Cavalry (2d Regt.).....		1		
Chaplains (unattached).....				4
Chem. War. Service.....		18		15
Coast Art'y Corps.....		10		27
Engineers (unattached).....		4		42
Field Art'y (unattached).....				31
General Staff Corps.....				65
Infantry (unattached).....				14
Inspector Gen.'s Dept.....				11
J.A.G.'s Dept.....				27
Med. Dept. Amb. Service.....		28		1
Med. Army Nurse Corps.....		3		24
Med. Dental Corps.....				1
Med. unattached.....		3		117
Med. Sanitary Corps.....				1
Med. Veterinary Corps.....				1
Mil. Acad. instructors.....				2
Military attaches.....				13
Militia Bureau.....				1
Motor Transport Corps.....				8
Ordnance Dept.....				46
Postal Service.....				2
P.M.G.'s Dept.....				6
Q.M. Corps.....		1		64
Siberian forces.....		24		6
Signal Corps (unatt'ch'd).....				25
Tank Corps.....	2	43	2	4
Transportation Corps.....				13
Miscellaneous		85	5	200
U.S.M.C.				5
United States Navy.....				30
American civilians.....			7	59
Foreign civilians.....				25
Foreign soldiers.....	4	161	2	524
Grand Totals.....	95	6,032	111	1,878

Navy

Medal of Honor		
Officers		7
Men		3
Total		10
Navy Cross		
Officers		963
Men		399
Army		15
Foreign armies and navies.....		130
Total		1,507
Distinguished Service Medal		
Officers		140
Men		10
Army		5
Foreign armies and navies.....		161
Total		316
Letter of commendation		
Officers		510
Men		127
Army		13
Total		650

Totals	
Officers	1,621
Men	539
Army and foreign.....	314
Total	3,474

¹Troops in northern Russia.
²Officers not attached to Second Division.

A summary of the final awards of the War Dept. World War Decorations Board was given in last week's issue.

They Ask to Know

Polar Bear Expedition Dead.—Will you kindly advise what provision has been made for decorating the graves of members of the Polar Bear expedition in Russia? Are they to be provided for together with those in France by the Graves Endowment Fund? One of our posts asks.—LYLE D. TABOR, Adjutant, Department of Michigan.

Eighty-five bodies of the dead of the American expedition to the vicinity of Archangel in European North Russia were not recovered and were left upon evacuation of the territory by the expeditionary forces, according to the records of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A. All of

the 105 bodies recovered were returned to the United States on the S. S. *Lake Daraga* November 12, 1919. Of this number, 98 bodies were shipped to relatives, five were buried in national cemeteries, one in the post cemetery at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and one in the Fort Brady section of the Riverside Cemetery at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. None of the Russian expedition dead are buried in the permanent American cemeteries in Europe.

A. E. F. Air Armada.—While in the vicinity of Commerce during a night in October, 1918, the attention of my unit was attracted

by the sound of an unusual number of planes. Report stated that several hundred machines went over. Recently, in an argument, I was convinced that this was impossible. Would it be possible to learn authentically the greatest number of machines used collectively for the same objective during the war?—H. E. RICHARDS, *Forest County Post, Endeavor, Pa.*

The largest flight made during the career of the American First Army occurred on October 9, 1918, with Damvillers, Meuse, as the objective. This flight took place late in the afternoon and evening and was participated in by 200 bombing planes, 100 pursuit planes and 53 tri-plane machines, or a total of 353. Approximately 35 tons of bombs were dropped, and 12 enemy machines in the attacking forces guarding the German lines, were brought down. The Allied forces lost one plane during the operation.

On October 18, 1918, over the area of the American First Army, the ground observation posts reported a total of 323 enemy planes during the day. These were not flying in one flight or with one objective, but were covering the territory from Grand-Pré to Frénes-en-Woevre.

Outfit Reunions and Notices

CONTRIBUTIONS for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

BATTERY A, 107TH F. A.—Second annual reunion, Lehighton, Pa., June 24. Address J. L. Dunkle, 819 Iron st., Lehighton.

25TH ENGINEERS.—Annual reunion, Minneapolis, Minn., June 23. Address C. L. O'Brien, 1200 Commerce bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ST. NAZAIRE ASSN.—All men and women in Army, Navy and civilian forces stationed at any time in St. Nazaire or any part of Base Section No. 1, A. E. F., are invited to membership in this association. A history of Base Section No. 1 will be prepared. Address Minette Causse, 487 West End ave., New York City.

COMPANY B, 114TH INF.—Second annual reunion, Orange, N. J., Oct. 12, 13. Address Capt. Wm. J. Reddan, Orange.

312TH F. S. BN., 87TH DIV.—Reunion, Little Rock, Ark., July 2-5. Address J. C. Locke, 2015 E. Haskell st., Tulsa, Okla.

"Go West"

(Continued from page 5)

souls have quit trying to resist and have established themselves in the southern metropolis, with half again as many more very comfortably ensconced in the territory immediately surrounding it.

Neither Los Angeles nor any other Western city desires a great influx of unemployed—it may be well to set that down right here. The fact that Los Angeles is what it is has the natural corollary that thousands rush there in the expectation of sharing in its prosperity but without giving due thought to the question of what they are going to do to earn their pro rata thereof. The southern California employer has a young army of applicants for every job. Don't fool yourself there. And some of them are really willing to work, and most of them work for almost anything they can get. So if you are expecting to go there—or anywhere else in the West—and walk into a job the second morning you will very likely be disappointed.

It's no Utopia, the West isn't. It's no Paradise. The climate is better than yours, I don't care where you live; the opportunities are larger in the end; the competition, in the long run, is less keen; but don't forget that, on the other side of the slate, are more men for each job, perhaps a lower wage scale for the beginner or the newcomer, living expenses very little less, and the only big possibility is for the man who isn't planning for today, or for tomorrow or for next week, but who can look ten or fifteen years ahead

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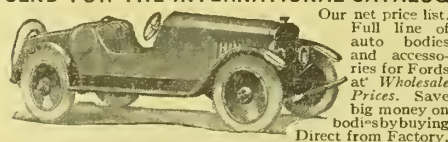
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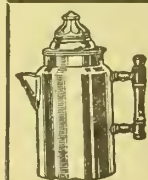
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and say, "If hard work and application and persistence and health can take me to the top, to the top I'm going—and I don't care how hard the grind is."

Now what about the country in the West—the life on the land?

Well, country life is pretty much the same everywhere. Its opportunities, for fifty or a hundred years yet, will be more numerous than will the men to seize them. Most of us are urban-bound—city-mad. We seem to crave white lights and noise and hubbub and crowds and plenty of places in which to spend our hard-earned ducats without getting much therefor. I don't know that anything can be done about it. But I still feel that the country is the place for the young man and certainly the place for the young family.

Let's look at the country, however, despite the fact that you probably don't want any country in yours.

There is still some government land to be had in the West, but not much, and what there is isn't always entirely worth having. Reclamation is going on at a rapid pace, but most of the land under government projects has been snapped up long since. It can still be had at a ridiculously low price, considering its potential value, but I'm going on the theory that the men I write for are not men with capital enough for land investments, even at ten or twenty or fifty dollars an acre. (And mark that land selling for less almost anywhere in the Far West isn't worth your while even to investigate, save in rare instances.)

Jobs in the country—yes. And here is what I would like to impress on you. A job in the country in the West may usually be made something more than a job—it may be made a toe-in-the-door for you. Right today there are millions of acres of Western farm and fruit land in large holdings that are being cut up by the sons or grandsons of the pioneers who took it from the waste; on almost any one of these big places a man can lease land or buy it on terms. I know of two or three projects of this nature right in California. And if a man arrives here with nothing more than his clothing and a few dollars and is ready to fly at a job of hard work he can soon get himself into a place where he can go shares with some man better fixed, or lease, or work on a fifty-fifty basis of payment that, under ordinary conditions, will net him quite some over regular wages and give him besides a feeling of independence and ability to take and get away with responsibilities that are worth as much as the money he makes.

Now, for fear I hold out false hopes to someone, let me put on the brakes and add a guarded sentence or two of warning.

In the first place, don't come broke. No community welcomes the man who has to ask for his first meal, and by the same token no man who has to beg his first meal ever thinks quite so highly as he should of the community.

In the second place, don't come blind. Look around a little. Go to your city library and ask for the Western newspapers. Look them over. Examine their help wanted columns. Write to the Chamber of Commerce of the city you think you might like to hit. If possible recall the name of a friend or acquaintance there and get the low-down on actual conditions ahead. Know what you are going to strike for, and

come prepared to strike without lost motion. Look before you leap.

In the third place, don't expect to find a committee of employers at the depot with a brass band and badges of blue and red on each coat lapel, ready to welcome you and bid against each other for your services. When you arrive, if not before, you will have to make your own connections. If you are an artisan or a man with a trade you have an advantage, of course, but don't forget that this very fact may have attracted many like you, and that all the jobs may be gone.

In the fourth place, don't think that we wear a string of beads and a loin cloth, spend most of our days surf-boat riding, and pick our food from the low-growing banana and cocoanut trees. That's farther West—out toward Hawaii and Tasmania. Here in the West we wear Hart Schaffner and Marx or overalls, and we pay thirty cents and up for the movies, and we pick our cocoanuts from the grocer's shelves and pay thirteen cents a loaf for bread, just like most folks in Rome, New York, or Bangor, Maine. This is a fine, large place for hard work, and it isn't any easier on the back muscles to know that your mail comes addressed to Sunny California or the apple belt of Oregon.

In the fifth and last place, give yourself the once-over before you consider going West—or East, or South, or North, for that matter. It is not true that the rolling stone gathers no moss, but it is most emphatically true that no man ever got to be president of a bank by resigning from his job about every three months to take something that looked better or easier or farther away or something. Don't come West just to be doing it.

Of course, winding up that way, I don't say anything at all, and might better not have used up all this valuable space. If a man can do only as well as he deserves to do and there is no edge anywhere, why bother about location? If the man is the important issue, why write about the relative state of opportunities in sections?

Well, that's true. The good man can win in New York or Alaska or Alamo Gordo or Mexico City; the good man can get to the top, whether he's pants-making or gold-mining. But there is a little more to it than that. Appraise yourself. Cast a balance on yourself. Would it, perhaps, tone up your morale to make a move? Would a change of location give you a new zest? Would new surroundings flog your low spirits? Would a new job relieve the strain and give you a chance to get a new foothold? Those questions are worth considering.

They are, however, comparatively unimportant compared with the question, "Am I willing to play a little lower in the line, straighten my back more, pick out my opponent more surely, and hit the other line harder than I've ever hit it before?" If you find yourself really rarin' to go, if you feel plucky, keen, earnest, sincere, willing and on your toes, if you can buckle down to a good, hard, tiring, exacting job of any sort and can stay with it, through thick and thin, fair weather and foul, hard luck and happy fortune, until you make your place and establish your worth and develop your own possibilities to the full, then, I say, cast your eyes and your thoughts our way.

Because, although good men are

wanted everywhere in the world, I make bold to assert, and challenge any well-informed man to controvert me, that in the West really good men have more opportunities, more encouragement, better examples set by others, less friction, less wear and tear on the nervous system, and infinitely more pleasant and happy lives in their off hours than anywhere else in America.

Discount everything I say a certain percentage for enthusiasm, a certain percentage for prejudice, and a large percentage for my inborn and inbred love of the Western quarter of the American continent, and then decide for yourself.

But—I certainly do string with Horace Greeley!

The Plain Man and Politics

(Continued from page 6)

In the past twenty years most of the changes in the methods of political procedure in America have been aimed at the evils of party organization. The direct primary, the direct election of United States senators, the direct election of state and county committees and, in some States of national committeemen, are the chief reforms devised to prevent the dominant caste of the chief party organizations from acquiring and maintaining political power with slight or no reference to the desires of the voters at large.

Whether these reforms have succeeded or not is a subject for heated debate. For the present I will content myself with writing that, despite every effort to destroy the evil while retaining the good of party organization, its power still remains, and has increased. The cynic will tell you that this could not have occurred if there were not pelf and loot to be had in plenty. The optimist may declare that the world is getting better.

The fact is that in politics party organization is all-powerful. Every election presents the spectacle, somewhere, of some politician seeking votes on the score of "bucking the machine," but always, without exception, if successful, he has to utilize the machine, soon or late. He may think he cleanses the organization and perhaps he does, for the moment, but he cannot live politically without a machine.

One of the chief opponents of existing party machinery in the country, a politician uniformly successful in being elected, said to me recently, "Being outside the national party organization has been the chief blessing of my political life, and for this reason: It has relieved me of the necessity of making selections among rival claimants for appointive office after a successful election. Every one of my followers knows that I am at outs with the national organization. Therefore if I win I will have nothing to say about Federal patronage, and so I avoid, very happily, destroying false hopes which are bound to spring up during a campaign. I have always believed that every appointment made by or through an elected officer creates several enemies and one ingrate."

As an instance of the new workings of elected as opposed to the former method of appointive selection of county



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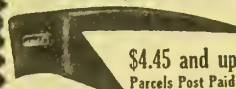
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and state committees I may sketch the condition today in New York State. There the law requires that the state committees of the chief political parties shall be elected at the primaries, one committeeman from each election district, or 150 in all. For county committees and at least two are elected from each election precinct, as there are 7,330 election precincts in the State, there are 14,660 county committeemen. Manhattan County alone has nearly 2,000, as it has 8,991 election districts.

These New York committeemen, state and county, nearly 15,000 in all, are *theoretically* chosen by the voters. Yet to be chosen they must have their names on the ballot. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the voters generally do not even know the names are there. When primary day comes they merely vote Democratic or Republican or something else without realizing, without even knowing, that the names for county and state committeemen have been hand-picked by the local district leaders.

The people have the *chance* to govern themselves, but they don't bother to utilize it.

What is the result? The county committees, as elected, are mere paper organizations, too unwieldy in numbers for effective work. Although they are hand-picked, as a rule, the real manipulators of the political strings do not take any chances. In the cities, especially, the old organizations still exist, and stronger than ever, as described before—the precincts with captains, the districts with leaders, and so on. These captains and leaders are usually also placed on the ballots and elected to the county and state committees, and these are the ones and the only ones who are consulted, as they are the ones who do the work.

I am told that the Manhattan County committee has never got together all its membership at one time in one place. The same is true of the state committee. This might be understandable with regard to the state committee, for the members have no salaries or expense account and must pay their own railroad fare to and from the place of meeting, but it seems that it is just as hard for a member of the Manhattan County committee to pay five cents to attend the meeting of his committee as it is for the member from Buffalo to pay thirty dollars, round trip, to come to New York for the meeting of the state committee.

It was not like that when there was no law requiring the voters to elect the committeemen, who were selected by the party leaders for reasons best known to themselves, nor is it like that today with the district leaders and the chairmen (both county and state) who fly hither and yon at any expense of time or money on that strange business of the invisible government which is not the Ku Klux Klan, which the reformers have hammered industriously for more than a generation, and which still performs its secret but not mysterious functions.

For years I had been more or less in contact with political committeemen, but in securing material for this article it seemed desirable to know definitely about their functions. I tried to find something written on the subject, but the quest was fruitless. The World Almanac for 1923 contained nothing helpful. The offices of the national com-

mittees were hazy in their definitions. Finally I got hold of the cordial and efficient secretary of the New York Republican state committee, who has held that place since days far beyond the primary law. I asked him, "What are the functions of a state committee-man?"

"Are you a Socrates looking for real trouble?" said he. "Don't you know that this committee every once in awhile appoints a sub-committee to locate an answer to that very question? To my certain knowledge four sub-committees have been appointed in the last ten years to report on the nature of the duties of a state committeeman. None of them has made a report yet."

There remains, however, to note for those who wish to know something about the circles within the circles of the political hierarchy the general organization of committees in all their superimposed grandeur, from the canvassing committee of the precinct up to the national committee.

Before I do that, lest there seem to be insinuations in what I have written, I want to repeat, and emphatically, that the apathy of the general public in everything practically affecting politics is only equalled by the universal exaggeration in the public mind of the part that corruption plays in the ordinary campaign. In the same way is exaggerated the idea that cunning and conspiracy dominate the activities of political leaders.

It is equally far from the truth that the people rule and that the self-constituted leaders are either venal or far-sighted. An intimate friend of mine was once appointed chairman of one of the most powerful state committees in succession to a politician reputed to be one of the shrewdest and most powerful leaders on the entire national checkerboard. He was there for two years and then resigned. I asked him why.

"Because it almost ruined me," said the ex-chairman, "it cost me thousands of dollars in expenses, and I never made a nickel out of it. My law practice went to pot. I worked twice as hard at that job as I ever worked before in my life. When I went in I thought I was a popular man; when I got through half the people I knew wouldn't speak to me, and I wouldn't speak to the other half; my business was run-down; I was in debt; all my life I had prided myself on being a square man, but I found that even my best friends took it for granted I was a crook as soon as I became state chairman. I'm off it for life—let George do it."

An individual opinion, but interesting. Here is another, from a man of similar good character and high intelligence. He is the active leader of a city assembly district. Recently for three days I tried to get in touch with him—couldn't get him at his office; couldn't get him at his home; couldn't get him at the clubhouse. Finally, late one night, we met. He had been to Washington in consultation over the selection of a Federal judge. We chatted for a long time on various phases of organization politics, from which I feel sure he has never made a dollar, directly or indirectly. Finally I asked him, "Why are you in politics?"

He answered frankly. "For the sense of prestige and power."

I am sure that is the whole truth, except for the probable mental reserva-

tion that he hopes he may some day get a public office of real importance. The pleasure of telling me (and others) that he had been called to Washington in consultation over the appointment of a Federal judge constituted his chief pay.

Now let me recapitulate, and amend, the description of the political hierarchy—for the sake of the record.

The great network of committees, ramifying over the country and extending into every hamlet, precinct, ward and borough, of every State in the Union, with a total membership approximating, roughly, 100,000 for each of the two chief parties, may be separated into the following sub-divisions, beginning at the top with:

(a) The National Committee.

This consists, in each party, of one member chosen from each State and Territory. Until very recently these members were all chosen for terms of four years each by the state delegations at the national convention. Now it is becoming fashionable for the States to require that they shall be elected directly by primary vote. Oregon, Nebraska and Minnesota have such laws, elsewhere others are pending. In Oregon the law requires that the committeeman shall be chosen two years before his service, and in that time he can change any political opinion he likes, or even his party affiliation, still he remains national committeeman.

I might almost parallel what I wrote about state committeemen with the functions of the national committeemen. It would be hard to say what they really do. Very seldom do they all get together. Unless a member has distinct individuality and political acumen above the average he amounts to nothing—except that he secures a little nimbus of political glory for local consumption.

The chief function of a national committee is to select a chairman and then to ratify all his acts. The national chairman is a real force. Another thing which nullifies the meaning of the national committee is that while it appears to have a voice of its own between campaigns, as soon as a candidate is nominated for the Presidency, custom or courtesy or a sense of practical efficiency dictates that the Presidential candidate shall choose the national chairman. If the one already chosen by the committee is not persona grata to him he selects a successor, often not on the committee at all, and the committee swallows him without a word. This fact alone ought to make ridiculous the selection of a national committeeman by primary election.

Regarding the functions of a national chairman chapters or volumes could be written. He is the real god in the machine; the commander-in-chief, the field marshal, the viceroy in active charge of the troops. His equipment should comprise energy, force, skill, astuteness combined with adroitness, and tact; political genius of the first water; the grasp of a superman in the mastery of details; an unlimited capacity for hard work; the ability to say no so that it sounds like yes and to say yes so that it has the fragrance of a kiss and the heartiness of an embrace; and a gift for leadership which will justly entitle him to the appellation which he invariably receives from someone of being "another Napoleon."

Such is the theory of national chair-

manship. I have no space to comment on the practice.

(b) The sub-committees of the national committee.

These are in effect only in campaigns, for a few weeks or months at a time. Some of them become extremely important. There is the executive committee, the finance committee, the publicity committee for the press, the publicity committee for speakers, the public document committee, and, latterly, the highly important auxiliary committees of women. These usually parallel each of the male committees in numbers and official designation.

(c) The Congressional and senatorial campaign committees.

These I referred to before as comparable to allied armies working independently of but in conjunction with the chief army. In personnel they consist of members from the two branches of Congress, but they employ outside help, especially in the press and the speakers' departments. It is the function of these committees to specialize on the elections of members of Congress, both houses; to see that doubtful districts are properly canvassed, and to smooth out local differences.

(d) The state committees.

Now we reach the normal party organization, which is alive and active at all times. The national committee and its subsidiaries function only during national campaigns, once in four years, and are quiescent for about three and a half years. The Congressional and senatorial committees come to life every two years, but the state and also the county committees keep the political pot boiling at all times—or ought to.

Again a volume would be required to tell how the forty-eight state committees are chosen. I have described the method in New York State. It is different in practically every State. Sometimes the committee is limited in numbers to that of the representatives in Congress from the State. Again it spreads out and takes in over a hundred men and women representing each assembly district. Seven or eight of the state committees have over a hundred and twenty members each. One has only seven.

The chairman may or may not be the dominant head of the party in the State. Often he is, but whatever the situation, it is true, as was written twenty years ago by an observer from abroad, "To the ambitious aspirant for party authority in the United States, the state central committee is the point of chief strategic value, and many a bitter fight has been waged for its control."

(e) The county committee.

This committee is very like (only in lesser degree) to the state committee, in the variety of ways in which it is chosen, in its diversity and vagueness of function, and in its importance.

(f) Minor local committees.

These are practically endless, and each election brings to light another brand. Last November I noticed that one local political organization had an "Auxiliary Committee of Adult Maiden Ladies of the Stenth Assembly District." I trust they were more effective than the Committee of Prominent Authors appointed by the state chairman for the same campaign.

The regular and practical local committees, which must and do function, include one for each township, borough, precinct and ward. It is the business of these local committees to look after

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These local committees are the buck privates of the political army. They do the hard work, the only necessary work, and their reward is little, which leads me to the conclusion that there must be something in it besides graft.

These great party organizations lie there to the hand of anyone who wants to and who will learn how to use them—instruments, not of precision, but of unexampled, almost of unthinkable power. They are not exact, but they are actual. Like the forces of nature they are unmoral, nevertheless of a potency beyond the usual comprehension of man falsely educated and misled by slogans.

In themselves they are really devoid of character. They are neither good, bad, weak nor strong. They are exactly what the voters make of them.

This completes Mr. Barry's two-part series on American politics.

Further Memoirs

(Continued from page 7)

I awoke shaking violently, wondering how badly I was hit, to find some heavy body falling across me. Its hoboified foot had planted itself squarely in Murphy's middle, and down came both of them on me. The gas officer, all out of breath, had caused all this commotion, and his sole observation after being properly righted was to gasp, "Counter-attack, First Battalion!" We explained carefully that it was evidently a continuous affair, that there was nothing to do about it, and finally, because he wouldn't be reassured, we posted him carefully out in front and told him not to awaken us until the thing arrived where we could lick it personally. And on we snored, leaving him white—as he told us next day—half with rage and half with fear.

It was just daybreak when he burst in upon us again with an agonized yell "Here they are!"—and helmetless and bootless, automatics in hand, we tore around the edge of the trees to do our stuff as best we could. There in the half light stood about fifty upstanding young gentlemen all at stiff attention. A feldwebel or something stepped smartly out, accomplished a very stiff salute and in very correct, crisp English informed the world and the Herr Colonel that he and fifty other young Saxon freiherrers were sent back, having been feloniously captured in a cement pill box by some inquisitive American doughboy, to report as stretcher bearers—and "Bitte, where shall we go now, sir?"

Pulling together what was left of my rather shattered dignity and picking up the automatic, which had somehow escaped my usually firm grip, I asked him if he and his command would not please be seated, and then, to square myself with a lot of grinning runners who had crawled out of the brush during the excitement, I turned on the anxious gas officer.

"And you, Counter-Attack Pettingill"—the name stuck to him, by the way—"and all the other gas officers, get back in that shack, curl up in the corner and dream about your happy home in the Bronx."

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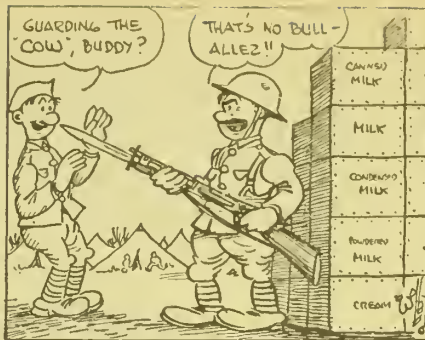
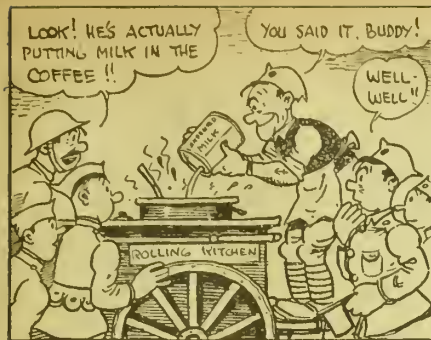
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Buddy No Longer a Star in the Milky Way

The outfits that Buddy fought in left a trail of canned milk cans across the old frog pond and on through Europe.

Many a fish wandered out of his element and into the era of high sea pressure in an effort to keep pace with an empty milk can southward bound.

Years from now, when doughboys are dust and the last souvenir condiment can has been dug up over there, some Frog farmer will run his plow into a flock of milk cans, hurriedly buried by departing k. p.s. Maybe he'll say, "Alas, poor k. p., he served 'em well."

And he'll say a mouthful.

For canned milk was one article that travelled right into the jaws of death.

There was no prouder moment in the life of a k. p. at the rolling kitchen than that in which he started spearing cans of milk and watched with an artful eye as the contents drifted away into the fields of java.

"With or without" were words never uttered in the slum zone. A bird either took his java with milk or he took not his java.

The only time Buddy in the Barrel ever got sent to the guard-house was when he was caught while on guard dashing some canned milk on a piece of hardtack, the act of making a creamed puff army style.

Times do change. Within the span of a few short years, we find the old Stave Hero, once a star in the milky way of the A. E. F., left out in No Man's Land by the manufacturers of canned milk.

They don't seem to care whether Buddy gets canned milk in his coffee or fresh cream.

Perhaps these manufacturers believe Buddy takes his drinks "black."

Buddy steps out and wins the war and thereby loses his canned milk.

Is this a square deal for the round comrade?

Buddy would like to hear from the ex-mess sergeants and cooks, and Legionnaire dealers.

The advertising bugle call is sounding. With, or without?

To the Advertising Manager
627 West 43d Street, New York

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Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

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- International Body Works..... 18
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- VVJohn Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.....

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Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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- Sterling Diamond & Watch Co..... 20
- VVVVW. W. Sweet, Inc.....

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- Othine.....

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